

complete negotiation of communications in respect of secret signals to agents in Western Europe. It is hoped that "C" will agree to this but if he does not, I fear that we shall have to ask you to take it up. I am myself entirely convinced

- (a) that we can successfully run such communications by ourselves,
- (b) that there would not be the faintest danger to "C"'s security in our doing so, and
- (c) that such a divorce would, in practice, greatly improve our relations with "C" in that we should not need constantly to bother him with minor grievances based on complaints that our own interests were being subordinated to his.

With regard to the paragraph on transport, technically we still share a Special Squadron with "C" but, in practice, this is now being divided up into aeroplanes always at "C"'s disposal and others always at ours. Sea transport is a separate problem but progress in co-operation has recently been made, and the S.I.O., who are responsible for such communications are fully conscious of the needs of S.O.E. and of the necessity for extending the existing facilities.

Finally you will observe that the method of financing the "D" organisation was left over for further discussion. It has been found best to continue the system whereby money is handed over by the Treasury to the Foreign Office, who pass it on to us, through "C". But this does not mean that either the Foreign Office or "C" has any control over our expenditure. Such control is exercised by Mr. Herbert Brittain, of the Treasury, who examines every item very carefully with Wing Commander Vanner, and consults either Mr. Waley or Sir Horace Wilson when necessary.

I should add that, at the instance of "C" an attempt

WES/-

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was made, at the turn of the year, to revise our original agreement so as to bring it up to date, but this attempt was temporarily abandoned pending the settlement of the outstanding question of communications.

With this background I approach the more personal side of the problem referred to by C.D. in his minute, and as exemplified in the catalogue of grouses which he attaches. With regard to the latter, I can vouch for the facts recorded under the headings "West Africa" and "Communications" being as stated. The rest consists of incidents with which I did not personally deal, since it is C.D.'s unpleasant duty to try to iron out all such disputes. But I know how many there have been and how exasperated many of the senior officers of S.O.E. have in consequence become.

In any case I think there is a good deal in the general criticism of the attitude of the S.I.S. which C.D. makes in paragraph 4. The suggestion that we are "amateurs" has, of course, been freely made; and in the sense that "subversion" was a comparatively new idea which, as a weapon, had never been wielded by this country before, it contains a certain element of truth. Nevertheless, it was never true that those responsible for S.O.E. work complete amateurs in secret service work. C.D. himself worked for the S.I. S. in Switzerland from the beginning of the war until July 1940. Colonel Taylor worked in the original ~~part~~ of the S.I.S. from May 1939 until S.O.E. was formed. Brigadier Gubbins had had long periods of service both in the Military Intelligence and in the special "sabotage" section known as "M.I.R.", and Colonel Davies too, had served in M.I.R. I myself could not be said to be entirely ignorant of the S.I.S. machine having been in almost daily contact with it for two and a half years before joining Mr. Dalton. At a later date we were joined by Air Commodore Boyle who was Director of Intelligence at the

Air/-

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OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED

Air Ministry, and who has a very wide and indeed professional knowledge of secret intelligence work. Several other members of the organization also served in the past as members of the S.I.S. On the whole, therefore, I do not think there are any grounds for saying that we are, or ever have been, as a body, ignorant of the rules of the secret service game, or likely to do anything which would endanger the working of "G"'s machine.

With regard to present relationships I can only say that, so far as I am concerned, they have been excellent both with the C.E.C. and A.C.A., the only members of the S.I.S. machine with whom I really come into contact. Nevertheless, I have always had the impression that, whereas we keep nothing from the S.I.S., they keep a very great deal from us. Thus, we are only too delighted if any senior member of the S.I.S. wishes to come to see our War Room where the position of every agent we possess is indicated on maps and where all telegram received from the agents are kept in special folders. Equally we welcome any interest shown by the S.I.S. in our establishments for the training of agents and wireless operators. These and our technical establishments are open for inspection by any qualified person, whether in the Service Departments, the Foreign Office or the S.I.S. Finally, we show the S.I.S. our Progress Reports, though they give us nothing in return. In spite of all this, we have never been told by the C.E.C., even in the strictest confidence, exactly where his agents and organizations are, how many V/T posts he has in any given area, the sort of difficulties his people are experiencing, or even how and where he trains his agents. A veil of mystery surrounds his doings, and this has given rise, rightly or wrongly, to the supposition that much is concealed for purposes other than security. This suggestion may be completely unjustified; but unless "G" can be as frank with us as we

are/-

are with him, it is impossible to prevent it being made.

To be entirely frank, I think there is too much of what I would call the "false beard" mentality among members of the S.I.C., more especially among those who have been in the show for a very long time. Times have changed, and 'secret' activities are now the rule rather than the exception. They are pursued by all Governments on an increasingly large scale and their existence has become, in consequence, much more widely known. It does not now really matter in the least if the enemy knows who is responsible for any particular secret service or, indeed, how it is run, provided he does not know what it is doing. The idea of a deeply mysterious "Master spy", sitting in some unknown office and directing an army of anonymous agents is as out of date as it is romantic. What is wanted is intelligent and hard working organisers who can keep their mouths shut when necessary - but who can also talk with complete frankness when necessary, that is to say to anyone in authority who wants to know the real facts.

In saying all this I would not want to suggest that S.I.C. themselves are entirely free from the 'false beard' mentality; still less that they have not, as S.I.C. himself admits, probably, on occasions, done things which have earned the legitimate displeasure of "C". What I do maintain is that S.I.C. has consistently put all its cards on the table in its dealings with "C", while "C" has kept nearly all his in his hand - I will not say up his sleeve! It follows, therefore, to my mind at least, that if we are to have successful liaison with "C" it must be two-way, and not one-way as is at present unfortunately the case.

Before I go on to reach such constructive suggestions for remedying this state of affairs as I have to offer, I would say that

there -

(1) It might be possible for S.I.S. and S.O.S. to appoint high level Liaison Officers to sit in each other's buildings. This might work, supposing you got absolutely the right people who were entirely in the confidence of their respective chiefs, but at the same time it would be obviously difficult to define their respective spheres and to decide when some inter-tribal quarrel had to be referred to the one or the other.

(2) A better suggestion might be the appointment of some impartial person of high standing to act as "Conciliator" and to preside over a weekly meeting between C.I.S. and S.O.S. The function of this person would be to give an advisory ruling on disputes which, however, would only be binding if accepted by both parties. (I do not myself think that this person should be appointed a "Co-ordinator" whose rulings would have the force of law, since this would mean that he would, in fact, direct both departments - and for the reasons expressed above, I do not consider this a desirable suggestion.)

(3) Some person in the confidence of both S.I.S. and S.O.S. should be appointed as a sixth member of "U" Council. This person should have a complete knowledge of the working of "U"'s department and would also have an office in S.O.S. He would attend meetings of the S.O. Council and, of course, be shown the S.O.S. Progress Report. S.O.S. should accept his ruling on any disputes within a field which might be closely defined, though it is evident that they would have to reserve their right of appeal on any major question affecting the whole of their activities (e.g. the control of communications). Provided the right man were found for this job, I think that a good many suspicions on both sides would disappear and it would be one of the functions of the person selected to knock together the heads of subordinate S.I.S. and S.O.S. personnel who may come into conflict, and induce them to co-operate in

the/-

the general interests of the war.

All that I have said above is inspired by a desire to get a really good working co-operation between our two departments. I fully recognize that many of "G"'s personnel have done a wonderful job of work and indeed I know, from my experience of "G" while in the Foreign Office, how very good some of their work can be. I do not, for my part, resent criticism of S.O.S. by S.I.S. as such, provided only that the critics recognize the important part which S.O.S. has to play in the scheme of things, and are prepared to regard it as an equal partner and not as a sort of errand boy.

(Sgd.) C.E.O.

319

F/134

Wh &amp; lost?

LOCAL NR. 735

RECEIVED FROM CAIRO.

CLASS C

DHV

R03

DESP. 2306 17.2.42

RECD. 2350 17.2.42

cp. to Cgo.

I am told  
he is a relation  
to our friend.

This is  
another of the  
usual C.

"double cross"

A.D. fixed  
it all up with  
C.S.S. personally,  
and a per  
standard behavior.  
I expect C.S.S.  
advisers have  
persuaded him  
to back out.

17/42

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ACT 1958



319

F/134

CRD ✓

Wm G. L. 1772?

LOCAL NR. 735

CIPHER TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM CAIRO.

NO. 0021

CLASS C

DIV

1003

DESP. 2306 17.2.42

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ACT 1958



Q. Now, the circumstances surrounding the killing?

TE AT 06:38 18.7.42 WL

MOST SECRET

CD/TC/944

10th February 1942.

MOST SECRET

From C.D.

CD/TC/396

To C.S.C.

10th February 1942.

1. I attach herewith for your files copy of the C.S.S.'s famous letter on Communication Plans of 5th February - as also copy of my acknowledgement to him of today's date.

2. Osarne has now joined us and is, I believe, actually in the office at the present moment and as soon as he has taken stock of his surroundings his first task will be to brief himself sufficiently to argue on the technical side at the forthcoming Conference alluded to in my letter to C.S.S.

C. D.

MAST, C. A.

02/10/44

100 February 1942.

I should have confirmed to you more soon the receipt of your C/8816 of 5th February 1942 - which, as you will remember, you handed to me personally, during our weekly conference on Friday last.

We decided that a small Conference (not exceeding three on each side), should be held to discuss your observations, and that this should take place as soon as our Chief Signals Officer had taken over his duties and was had a little time to shake down.

Lieut. Colonel Osanne has now been posted to S.O.R. and we hope to get him during this week.

I don't perhaps see that a study of your letter and our inter-departmental communication of 22nd January 1942 leads me to think that your people have misunderstood the character of the "recognition" or forecast of what our needs in equipment might be; however, this can all stand over for our Conference.

I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the help which I know you invariably give me when it lies in your power.

<sup>d</sup>  $\frac{1}{1000}$  1000

42 14 1

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

• R

1. The first section of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It states that the purpose is to determine the effect of the new law on the economy.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal, dated 1954. The letter discusses the author's interest in the journal and the author's work on the subject of the journal.

When the distance between the two points is small, the distance between the two points is small. When the distance between the two points is large, the distance between the two points is large.

[illegible]

... U.S. systems with the  
... of in the  
... the ...

... I have never heard of a company that gave its employees, ...

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 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100  
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 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible][illegible]



COPY

SECRET & INTERNAL

ADP/XX/530

TO: C.D.

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ACT 1958

13.1.43

FROM: AD/P

I have been thinking over the forthcoming changes in C's organisation about which I learnt yesterday and the possibility of which I reported to you several weeks ago and as I told you somewhat hurriedly last night I feel that there is an opportunity now presented to us to profit from the reorganisation. The details of the change are not yet known to us but rather take the line, I think, of recommendations which I put up in November 1939 when C's predecessor died. Roughly speaking, I would say that the lay-out consists of a

and for showing dividends.

It is clear that in the process of reorganisation there will be much dead wood to cut away and probably the interregnum will be rather an anxious time from the point of view of increasing information through the most secret methods, or which C. has largely relied for so long, will remain. These, however, are not pure intelligence though a pure intelligence picture can be built up from them, luckily for us. It is during the interregnum that we may be able to help by saying that although we are not an Intelligence organisation, we have intelligent persons and operators in the field whose services can be temporarily put at C's disposal.

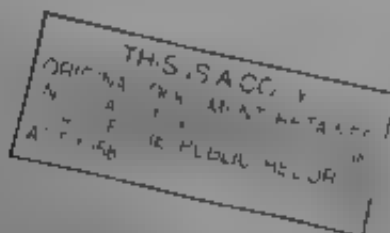
The line, I think, that we should adopt with C. and with his future is, roughly, the following:-

- (a) Offer to help as mentioned above while the house is being cleaned and afterwards if necessary and desired.
- (b) Stress at the same time the fact that we are an operational organisation primarily and require no less than the Intelligence Service, good communications. In fact it can be justifiably pointed out that an operational unit requires better communications than an Intelligence unit when operations are taking place.
- (c) We should endeavour to establish in the minds of all concerned the comparable idea which exists in the fighting Services of Intelligence and Operations working side by side each other, but not amalgamated, each being the handmaiden of the other, since without Intelligence operations are dangerous and without operations Intelligence is more difficult to obtain.
- (d) With regard to communications I feel that with the new change, if not in control most certainly of technique, it is certain that there will be a change, if not in control most certainly of technique, that instead of C's communications remaining mysterious and secret they will, as they should, become a service common to all, and as such, in service, improved by the technical facilities supplied by the Armed Forces, by Research Stations and so forth.

It is even more important, therefore, I feel that before we live at on our separation and individual development in respect of communications we should have the whole matter examined very carefully. I have always regretted for time and never wished to throw our cap into the ring until one had seen how long the Augean stables of Broadway would remain uncleansed. Incidentally you may like to be reminded that it is very nearly a year ago since the Chiefs of Staff convened a special meeting with the object of finding out how best to improve C's organisation. It was at that meeting, when both the present D.N.I. and D.N.I. extolled the existing C. and said that it was unthinkable that he should be changed though they admitted that Intelligence was not coming in as it should and they pleaded for more and better communications by air, and, like myself, at that time were doubtful as to the wisdom of separating D. from C. for fear that D's activities in the search for Intelligence might compromise C's activities.

- (e) I am not certain at present whether M.E.W. has any special representative on C's staff but it might be a very good move to suggest to C. that when the representation starts, a combined M.E.W. and S.O.E. representative should be added to the in the same way that the Secretary of the M.E.W. is a member of the J.I.C. This will not of course ensure a hundred per cent S.O.E. representation, but is a step towards it - so many of M.E.W. and S.O.E. activities being related. In any case, I think we should not fail to take the chance to improve our representation through some way or another and we can quite clearly interest a new who will be more in the picture than the existing organisation which regrettably is so non-cooperative or jealous.

There are probably many other points which will occur to you and to me also but I should like to have a word with you before I see Kedhurst tomorrow as I feel it is of inestimable value to keep in with him and try and work out with him not necessarily a more attractive S.O.E. picture, though that will follow, but an improved national lay out for the Secret Services which at last is being tackled with something approaching though not with full realism. Above all let us be cooperative.







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20th January 1947.

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thrown on Cables and Wireless by other Government Departments who now use them in much the same way as we do, or who use them

- (a) to render the delays quite hopeless, or
- (b) that such Communications would be carried by the Cable Company's wireless, which might perhaps necessitate changing our present private cypher code;

in such circumstances it is perfectly certain that S.I.S. could not carry our ever increasing load of routine communications day by day and at a time when they would be needed more than ever.

12. I believe that we should have the backing of all Service Departments if we based our plea for separate Communications both Secret and Main line, on the ground that it is in the National Interest, namely that whatever Secret or Main line the more channels of Communication there are, the better it is for Great Britain in the event of certain possibilities if not probabilities, of enemy action.

Certainly this was a view expressed to me by General Rawson, the Army Director of Signals, the other day.

13. At all costs I have come to the conclusion that we should endeavour to avoid a subsidiary, but none the less cogent, argument, so far as we personally are concerned, that the personalities involved with the direction of S.I.S. wireless are such that make day to day co-operation impossible.

14. At this juncture it becomes a most important matter for us to know what truth, if any, there may be in what I believe to be pending arrangements for a reorganisation of S.I.S., for if my information is correct (and I think you have more or less checked it and found it reasonably accurate) there is a proposal, which now only awaits Cadogan's approval

S.I.S. organisation to clear up and put on a proper basis what we first describes as the "deplorable chaos" alleged to exist at present.

15. It may be that if you can get confirmation from Cadogan that this is imminent, we should await this development before inviting C.S.S. to a round table conference - and in fact, arising out of this, perhaps the best procedure would be for you to suggest to Cadogan that you would like such a conference, in which case he may volunteer to you what the projected reorganisation arrangements, if any, are in S.I.S., and when they are likely to come into force.

16. Amongst the matters which I think we ought to discuss with Cadogan and C.S.S. - if an occasion for this takes place - would be my suggestion that a high Officer of S.I.S. should sit in S.O.E. offices and a high S.O.E. officer should sit in S.I.S. offices, for whilst the Dansey liaison is working reasonably well owing to the pleasant personal relationship which he has with so many of us here, it only touches the surface of things and he is far too busy to get down to the bedrock root of this constant daily friction.

17. Returning for a moment to this eternal subject of Communications, I am inclined to think that the best way to deal with it would be to ask C.I.S. to agree to one or two Service Signal Chiefs or Deputy Chiefs examining the whole question of Communications as between S.A.S. and S.A.E. and to give their recommendations. I cannot say at all certainly whether we should be able to get a message from the Service Chiefs for this to be done; but I have reason to believe, after discussing it with AD/P, that this could be arranged.

Of course if the C.I.S. were to agree to separate without this, it is pertinent for you to ask why we require a Commission to advise us and especially if by that time we have succeeded in obtaining a Signals Officer of good standing - and to this I would reply that it is an important and possibly irrevocable step and that we should benefit by such an impartial and expert examination.

18. In conclusion I assume that C.C. need not be concerned with this matter at this juncture if we and you accept my suggestion that we should endeavour to reach agreement on what I may call your and the Chief's level - but assuming that this fails and no improvement in the general situation makes itself apparent, we shall I fear have to call upon his services to take the matter up upon a higher level say be necessary to ensure that the progress of S.A.E. is not impeded.

C. D



To: C.S.S.

AD/OF/323

From: A/D.

10th January 1942.

I set out here under my comments on the draft of "S.I.S. Proposals for an amended Annex II to be attached to the paper entitled 'Subversion'". I am commenting only upon those paragraphs in which the draft differs from that dated 24.12.41 submitted by C.S.S. on the 26.12.41.

1. a) Projects

has added to our draft under this heading.

3. (c) Communications. (i) Main Line Communications

We could not agree to the inclusion in Annex II of the paragraph added by C.S.S., laid down that cipherers should be approved by the C.S. & C.G. Department of the Foreign Office and that copies of all communications should be passed to S.I.S.

As regards the former, this is of course quite a sensible suggestion, but it is none of C.S.S.'s business as its inclusion in this draft is an irritant. Similarly, while we do in fact pass some of the communications received on our staff in our own cipher to C.S.S., this is an act of courtesy and is not a requirement which should be imposed on S.I.S.

To: C.S.S.

AD/OR/323

From: A/L.

14th January 1942.

I set out hereunder my comments on the draft of "C.S.S. Proposals for an amended Annex II to be attached to the paper entitled 'Subversion'". I am concerned only with the one paragraph in which the draft differs from that dated 24.12.41 submitted to C.S.S. on the 26.12.41.

1. (a) Projects

I do not think we could possibly accept the proposal to create, expressly to replace the defunct Projects Board, a fortnightly meeting to discuss future plans of S.S.S. This is wrong principle as it would clearly imply that S.S.S. had some sort of right to know everything that S.S.S. was doing and, if desired, to raise objections to it. It would not work in practice

a) because there would be quite a number of things which we could not tell S.S.S., and

b) it would certainly result in delays and obstructions to practically all our projects.

The whole proposal would, in effect, mean reversion to the position under the old "C" Board which, it will be remembered, was rapidly found unworkable.

I think we might well agree to some form of liaison with C as regards our projects, but it certainly should not form part of Annex II but should be some machinery set up by mutual agreement which could be modified or abolished at any time according to circumstances.

2. (b) Transport

I see no objection to the paragraph which C.S.S. has added to our draft under this heading.

3. (c) Communications. (1) Main Line Communications

We could not agree to the inclusion in Annex II of the paragraph added by C.S.S., inasmuch as all ciphers should be approved by the C.S.S. department of the Foreign Office and that all copies of all communications should be passed to C.S.S.

As regards the former, this is of course quite a reasonable suggestion, but it is none of C.S.S.'s business as to its inclusion in this draft is concerned. Similarly, while we do in fact pass some of the communications received and transmitted to our own officers to C.S.S., this is an act of courtesy and is not a right which can be claimed by C.S.S.

- 4      (c) Communications      (1) Operational Communications

The proposals set out in these paragraphs would amount in practice to something rather worse than the status quo. With this, of course, we are already completely dissatisfied and are, in my view, so entirely unresponsive as not even to provide any basis for discussion.

I recommend that C.S.S. should be told this bluntly. It would, in my opinion, be disastrous for us to waver in the slightest from our determination to secure control of our own communications.

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19.1.43.

Franchi M

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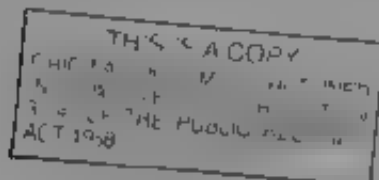
4.

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Figure 1



...that the enemy has ever been questioned by  
...the ... of ... but directly ...  
...the ... of ... negotiating ...  
...fact on ... communication ...  
...the ... of ... have been ...  
...the ... of ... for reasons of ...  
...the ... of ... and to ... in our  
place

- (b) Report ... to ... to see that ... claims  
no priority ...  
... always addresses this report

I cannot, however, visualise the ... of ...  
sitting in solemn councils as to whether PERIWIG  
should get four containers or MESULOUS be dropped  
at ...

(c) Communications

1. Main line

The first paragraph contains a provision which seems  
to me to provide the strongest argument for our  
having our own main line communications. I did  
not know before that we were limited to the use of  
'C's' facilities, only "as the requirements of  
security of S.I.S. permit". In the final sub-para-  
graph I am entirely opposed to passing copies of  
all our communications to S.I.S.

(ii) Operational

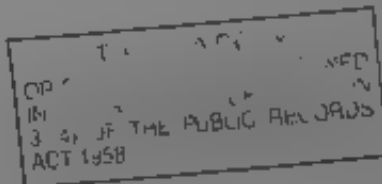
The paragraph opens with a complete misstatement  
cannot see how security is more ... of ...  
organisations are carrying out separately their  
operational communications. In my opinion, security  
is immeasurably improved taking into consideration  
the fact that there is always one controlling  
authority in the shape of the Wireless Board which  
allots frequencies, etc.

The suggestion that all projects involving the use  
of wireless in any form should be co-ordinated under  
one control is not acceptable. Practically every  
project we have involves wireless in some form or  
other. There are other items ... of ...  
paragraph which are equally unacceptable but there  
is no need to specify them at the moment.

- (d) Spheres of Interest The words "even within the S.O.S.  
organisation itself" seem to  
be just calculated rudeness.

(e) Conclusion

... see no point in trying to amend this draft but  
would much prefer that we make our own draft and send it  
to ... for his approval. We at least know something of  
their work ... they appear to know nothing of ours or of  
our responsibilities.



**MOST SECRET**

**NOTES FOR WAR DIARY**

Mr. Radtke

SIS proposals for amended  
Annex

I have gone through this most  
carefully a number of times  
and my personal view is that  
it is utterly unacceptable, even  
as a basis for discussion.

It has an undertone  
of condescending paternalism  
bordering on the impertinence.

The two main proposals  
that (a) Communications should  
be unified (i.e. Secret Comm.) under  
the control of Jambor Perry  
and (b) the revival of a sort  
of Projects Board are both  
outside your scheme's contemplation  
i.e. from any point of view.

AP -

(1)

OS 71 1 On RE  
A. 13

sent to me by  
dated "A" 02  
"OCCAS" 11/15/58

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AD -

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5 OF THE BOARD  
has been

**MOST SECRET**

not to be  
used "A" or  
"B" class

~~NOTES FOR WAR DIARY~~

I am circulating a  
copy of the proposals  
to all members of the  
Board, - and have  
asked them to be  
ready to give their  
first impressions to you  
at tomorrow evening's  
meeting.

James, 12-  
14 or 15 of  
the 1st, 2nd,  
3rd and 4th

on the 1st  
with so far  
1.

I have not broadcast  
my own views as yet

62

18/1/42



613 + 14

AD -

17



1. Attached are draft proposals sent to us by  
... and ... to replace the so-called "A ex  
..." of ... in 1940, with our "local notes"  
as between ... and ...
2. ... on ... we have a preliminary dis-  
cussion, ... the directors' ... on ...  
... January, ... thereafter ...  
if ... we can ... on ... of ...  
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of ... in ...

*A. D.*

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F. 134/11

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

4. In the fourth part, we shall consider the case of a continuous medium.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a system of continuous media.

6. In the sixth part, we shall consider the case of a continuous medium.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the case of a system of continuous media.

8. In the eighth part, we shall consider the case of a continuous medium.

9. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a system of continuous media.

10. In the tenth part, we shall consider the case of a continuous medium.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to the case of a system of continuous media.

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Treasury through the office of S.I.S. For this purpose  
S.I.S., whose financial

accounts with an estimate  
during the then current month  
receipts and expenditure, as



MOST SECRET.

DRAFT OF S.I.S. 14 P. 1000 FOR AN AM. HOLD  
ANNEX 11 TO BE ATTACHED TO THE PAPER  
ENTITLED 'S. I. S. 14 P. 1000'

January, 1942.

S.I.S. and S.O.E. have agreed as follows:-

1. S.O.E. is a separate, secret organisation under the control of Dr. Dalton. The function of this organisation is the promotion of Subversion and the carrying on of subversive activities in all parts of the world outside this country. For the general purposes of administration and discipline the S.O.E. organisation comes under Dr. Dalton and not under the Foreign Secretary. The function of S.I.S., who operate under the control of the Foreign Secretary, is the collection, collation and distribution of secret information and intelligence.

11. At the same time S.O.E. and S.I.S. are intimately associated one with the other, and to function efficiently there must be friendly co-operation between both parties concerned. There are several respects in which the interests of S.I.S. and S.O.E. must clash. In order to obviate such clashes and to preserve harmony, arrangements have been agreed in terms of the various headings which follow.

(a) Projects.

A project may quite possibly be good for purposes of Subversion, but bad for purposes of Intelligence. S.I.S. is in a position to know of the general nature of S.O.E. projects as a result of the direct liaison between the various sections of the two organisations, but to replace the defunct project board there should be a fortnightly meeting of not more than three senior officers

from either organization to discuss future plans in addition to the rendering by S.O. . of the weekly progress report. In the event of a conflict of interest arising the issue will, if possible, be settled by agreement between the two organizations; if C.B.S. and C.D. are unable to reach such an agreement the question must be referred to higher authority. If such a conflict arises between representatives abroad, in circumstances in which it would not be convenient for the issue to be referred home, the question may be referred to the appropriate local authority, such as the senior representative of H.M. Government in neutral countries, the Governor or Governor-General of Dominions and Colonies, the Commander-in-Chief or resident Cabinet Minister in those areas which are part of the war zone. The S.I.S. and S.O.S. representatives, however, would still reserve the right to refer any question of principle to London.

(Note: Foreign Office (Balao) telegram No of the 6th January, 1942, to Ambassadors and Ministers in South America, is particularly relevant to the above, particularly paragraph 6.).

(b) Transport.

A special flight and a special fleet have been created to meet the joint requirements of S.I.S. and S.O.S. in the matter of air and sea transport. If there is a clash of interests regarding the use of these facilities, which it is impossible to solve by friendly agreement, the matter must be submitted by both sides to higher authority.

Should the clash of interests be entirely one of Priority for use of these facilities, the matter should be referred to the Chiefs of the Staff Committee who alone can decide on which requirement is most urgent i.e. intelligence or subversion.

(a) Communications.

(i) Main Line Communications.

The original arrangement, by which S.I.S. affords to S.O.S. such facilities for the use of S.I.S. ciphers and communications as the requirements of security of S.I.S. permit, continues to operate, but it is agreed that S.O.S. shall, whenever it is found convenient, use their own ciphers for communications which will be transmitted between their representatives abroad to their headquarters and between the offices of their representatives abroad by approved commercial cable or wireless services instead of by S.I.S. main-line stations. (The word "representatives" does not include secret agents in neutral or occupied territories).

Ciphers should be approved by the G.C. & C.S. department of the Foreign Office, and copies of all communications will continue to be passed to S.I.S.

No S.I.S. symbols must be used by S.O.S.

(ii) Operational Communications.

In view of the grave hazards to security which may arise from two organisations endeavouring to carry out separately Secret Operational Communications, and in view of the acute shortage of skilled man power, materials and facilities, it is agreed that all projects involving the use of R.T. in any form should be co-ordinated under one control responsible jointly

for the requirements of S.I.S. and S.O.S.

It is agreed that S.O.S. should continue to conduct the recruitment and training of agents in the use of W/T for their special requirements, but that in every other respect the operational use of W/T and the development and production of W/T equipment should be pooled under the unified control of the Controller, Special Communications.

Mid-East, West and East Africa have already been agreed on as areas where S.O.S. may establish their own transmitting and receiving stations, but their responsibilities in these particular areas should also be regarded as within the broad limits of the general rules set out in the two preceding paragraphs.

(d) Spheres of Interest.

These have already been defined in paragraph 1.

It follows that if S.I.S.'s agents collect intelligence other than that on specifically S.O.S. affairs, it must be passed on to S.I.S. before being circulated anywhere, even within the S.O.S. organisation itself. Conversely, if any of S.I.S.'s men is in a position to perform or to recommend some act of subversion, S.I.S. will only take action after a specific request by S.O.S.

(e) Recruitment of Agents.

S.O.S. shall recruit its own agents, but it is agreed:-

- (i) That before any person is taken on by S.O.S. in London he will be put through "the cards";
- (ii) That before anyone is taken on by an S.O.S. representative abroad the name will be submitted to the local S.I.S. representative to ensure that such person is not already employed by S.I.S. and where desired to obtain from S.I.S., S.O.S. any dossier which they may have about him.

(f) Finance.

Until such time as the Treasury or other higher authority otherwise directs, S.O.S. will continue to draw its funds from the

Treasury through the aid of S.I.S. For this purpose S.O.S., whose financial month ends on the 20th of each month, will furnish S.I.S. on or before the last day of each month with an estimate of its cash requirements during the then current month and also a summary of its receipts and expenditure, detailing the various Treasury sanctions and Grants, for the previous month.

$$p_1 C_1 + p_2 C_2 + \dots + p_n C_n = 1$$

7th January 1944.

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 \phi = -\frac{\partial V_{eff}}{\partial \phi}$$

- [illegible]

“Gloria” . . . 41

clarification of routine details arising between the two  
agencies - and to make it clear that the views as to how  
this should be brought up to date is already in his  
possession. He will, as usual, await his views as to the  
paper, if any, of our proposed new number of the himself  
should to assist, and will, after the visit from  
the September, be in a position to make his already  
agreed arrangements more closely defined.

2. The main question of policy and the  
division of labour, which is between the C.I.B.  
and the C.I.A. for the time being, is to be  
discussed in the next meeting of the Committee  
on the 10th October. It is to be decided whether  
the C.I.B. should be given the right to  
decide on the policy of the C.I.A. or whether  
the C.I.A. should be given the right to  
decide on the policy of the C.I.B.

3. The main question of the C.I.B. is to be  
discussed in the next meeting of the Committee  
on the 10th October. It is to be decided whether  
the C.I.B. should be given the right to  
decide on the policy of the C.I.A. or whether  
the C.I.A. should be given the right to  
decide on the policy of the C.I.B.

W. D.



General Policy

Secret or admissions by their very nature induce a sense of the value of the principal Services who are naturally ignorant of many of their activities. This situation if it is not corrected, leads naturally to hostility. A secretately secret between secret or admissions leads to a similar state of conditions. Conflicting policies and aims is avoided but at the same time a conventional degree of mutual confidence.

1. The principal secret or admissions in the Middle East are C.I.B. and S. The former owing to its recent activities and its definite strategic rôle is far more powerful and widespread. The latter, partly by its intelligence rôle and its relative continuity, is far less known.

2. Personal relations between the principals are cordial and between rank and file perfectly correct. At there are numerous occasions where the officials been completely candid with the other organisation about the facts of any particular case. Difficulties could have been avoided and operations efficiently increased.

3. The Services are fully conscious of this, and on several occasions have emphasised in most definite terms the urgent need for evaluation of the rôle and confidence of these Services in the forthcoming.

4. Since S.C.I.B. has been under the influence of the policies outlined above we have been, as a result, able to put in a clearer perspective examples of inefficiency, of lack of co-ordination of effort or divisions having received contradictory information or orders have come to light. There has been a considerable improvement between the separate sections or at least on occasions. One section has been instructed to delay assistance to the other until the facts have been given to London. The situation of the Egyptian intelligence and over-coordination have been improved and the secret more effective of the British office.

5. It has become the habit in certain quarters to say that because S.O.E. is charged with operations and G.I.S. with intelligence it would be unreasonable to amalgamate them. While this argument may have some weight if it relates only to branches in the field, the argument loses its validity rapidly if amalgamation of the whole organisation is contemplated. The difficulty of serving two masters is thereby obviated and there is the close analogy of the other Services where Operations and Intelligence are co-ordinated under senior commanders.

6. The advantages of such amalgamation would be shown:-

- (a) in the increase of confidence of the Services
- (b) in the improved co-ordination between the two organisations
- (c) in the economy of their staff and equipment which should allow a sufficient increase to make their scope appropriate to the required war effort
- (d) finally in the fact that the long-term decision to keep secret activities as a part of our post war defence scheme can far more readily be achieved if amalgamation takes place now, and one and not two, organisations have to justify a permanent existence

In conclusion, the two organisations are already becoming increasingly connected, whether in the provision of their post and stations, the choice of their officers and agents or the provision of their intelligence. The great advantage of which this comes from S.O.E. is a more complete unity to be achieved and a better co-ordination of the whole effort.

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From C.D.

CA/OI, 553

To A.D.

3rd January 1942

Copy to C.E.O., and all  
Members of the  
Secret of Directors.

AD

AD

S.I.S. and S.S.S.

1. My yesterday's meeting with C.S.S. was transferred to the A.C.S.S. as the former had important meetings elsewhere.
2. The A.C.S.S. asked me to try and clarify his mind on a number of matters, including West Africa, and what we will now allow to as the Proposed Amended Annex which was discussed before Christmas by C.E.O., C.S.S. and A.D.
3. I took the A.C.S.S. right away through the West African affair document by document and point by point and got his mind, I think, quite clear on it; and incidentally got his agreement to D/CD's proposed letter from the Colonial Office to Bourdillon, which should settle this matter. (Copy attached for ready reference).
4. It was arranged between us that, with the A.C.S.S.'s mind duly clarified, he should later in the evening talk the whole matter over with C.S.S. and let me know the result.
5. The result, so far as I can gather from a long telephone conversation which I have this morning had with A.C.S.S., is that D/CD's proposed letter from the Colonial Office to Bourdillon is accepted by C.S.S. in its entirety; with the exception that he cannot accept the allusion to the Amended Annex to be dated December 1941 or January 1942, as there are several points in this with which he is in disagreement.
6. I gather that his account of the interview between himself, C.E.O. and A.D. is that they discussed very generally the proposal that the September 1940 Annex required alteration, but that the whole matter was left that A.D. should send him a draft of what he thought would meet the case. (Incidentally this draft was handed to him by me over nine days ago, but he did not study it until last night when he discussed it with the A.C.S.S.)
7. Despite the fact that I think I have got the A.C.S.S.'s mind clear - it still appears from the latter's conversation with me on the telephone this morning that the C.S.S. still considers the September 1940 Annex to be an integral part of the Cabinet Charter!
8. I have endeavoured to explain this both to C.S.S. and A.C.S.S. at nauseam, but they have got it all mixed up on the ground of the fact that this so-called Annex is contained in the "Print" of the Paper on Subversion written by C.E.O. of which the C.S.S. has a copy

9. Coming back, however, to West Africa - In respect of which we are being pressed by the D.M.I. and the Colonial Office to get this incident settled. It is obviously the right moment to consider as soon as may be what points in the Amended Annex, as between S.I.S. and S.A.E., the C.S.S. will not agree to, and I have therefore left it with the A.C.S.S. that as soon as C.E.O. returns a meeting should be laid on according to his convenience with C.S.S., and whoever else had better attend in order that this document may be, if possible, agreed.

10. I have no doubts in my own mind that the points with which C.S.S. will not agree are the inevitable "communications" points.

11. As the original talk on this matter took place between C.S.S., C.E.O. and A.D., I suggest that it had better be kept to these three (subject of course always to the agreement of C.E.O.), and will A.D. therefore get into touch with C.E.O., as soon as the latter has had some inroad on his papers, and arrange for the earliest possible re-conference with C.S.S. at which I have strongly suggested to A.C.S.S. that he should be present.

12. It is clear that this Amended Annex is important from every point of view i.e., West Africa, South America, and the general context of associations between S.I.S. and S.A.E., not only in the U.K. but elsewhere.

C. D.

ANNEX II TO THE ATTACHED TO THE

SECRET

S.S.S. and U.S.S. have agreed as follows:

1. S.S.S. is a separate, secret

on a location and also from the U.S.S. really  
 procedure and which is seen by U.S.S. In the  
 event of a conflict of interest arising, the issue  
 will, if possible, be settled by a decision between  
 the two organizations, but if U.S.S. or S.S.S. are  
 unable to reach such an agreement the question must  
 be referred to higher authority.

SECRET - A - ATTACHED ANNEX II TO ATTACHMENT D TO THE JAMES EARL RAY CASE

1.1.1.

2.1.3. and 2.1.7. are agreed as follows:

1. 2.1.3. is a separate, secret organisation under the control of the Foreign Secretary. The function of 2.1.3. is the promotion of subversive activities in all parts of the world outside this country. The Foreign Secretary is the person responsible for the control of 2.1.3. or a section comes under his control. The function of 2.1.3. is the collection, collation and distribution of secret information and intelligence.

2. At the same time, 2.1.3. is intimately associated with 2.1.7. both on historical and practical grounds, and for the purpose of the function of 2.1.3., it must be able to function as an organisation. There are several respects in which the interests of 2.1.3. and 2.1.7. may clash, and the following arrangements have been agreed upon in order to preserve harmony:

(a) Projects

A project may quite possibly be used for purposes of subversion, but bad for purposes of intelligence. 2.1.3. is in a position to know of the moral nature of 2.1.7. projects as a result of the direct liaison between the various sections of the two organisations as also from the fact that 2.1.3. is aware of the nature of 2.1.7. projects. In the event of a conflict of interest arising, the issue will, if possible, be settled by agreement between the two organisations, but if 2.1.3. and 2.1.7. are unable to reach such an agreement the question must be referred to higher authority.

crises between representatives abroad, in circumstances in which it is not convenient for the local representative to be present, the question should be raised as to the desirability of local authority, such as the local government, or the local order in the case of a local government, in those areas where the local government is not present.

(3)  $\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{F}_3$  and  $\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{F}_4$ .

A special flight and a special fleet have been created to meet the joint requirements of S.I.B. and the U.S. Navy for the transport of sea transport. If there is a class of aircraft to obtain the use of these facilities, which is available to solve the problem, a decision, the latter must be submitted to the Joint Committee on the subject.

(c) 21 January

The original error was that the... affords to... and facilities for the use of S.I.S. and... and communication... requirements of security of S.I.S. permit, continues to operate, but subject to two major modifications:

- (1) S.I.S. have agreed that S.O.E. shall, whenever it is found convenient, use their own cipher for communications which will be transmitted between their representatives abroad to their headquarters and between the offices of their representatives abroad by commercial cable or wireless instead of by S.I.S. cipher stations.
- (11) S.I.S. have agreed that, in principle, S.O.E. shall have the right to erect their own stations for communications between these stations and S.I.S. operational nets in the hands of their agents. These



stations will be under the administrative control of S.I.S. alone, but the usual arrangements covering signal plans, etc., will have to be concerted with the local S.I.S. representative. Moreover, these stations will not be used as relay-line stations for communication with Great Britain. Each representative desiring to set up one of these stations, will be discussed by the staff S.I.S.

In so far as S.I.S. continues to use S.I.S. facilities, it is agreed that if, for any reason, a telegram submitted by S.I.S. or transmitted by S.I.S. be rejected by the latter, C.I.S. will be informed and will endeavor to make other arrangements.

(c) Spies and Informants

The above provisions apply to all agents. It follows that, if S.I.S. is to collect intelligence other than that of a confidential source, it must be passed to C.I.S. before being circulated anywhere, even within the S.I.S. organization itself. Conversely, if any of S.I.S.'s men is in a position to perform or to receive some act of subversion, S.I.S. will act in concert with C.I.S. before taking any action.

(d) Recruitment of Agents

S.I.S. shall recruit its own agents, but it is agreed:

- (i) that before a person is recruited by S.I.S. in London, he shall be put through the usual
- (ii) that before a person is taken on, his previous reputation shall be checked, his name shall be submitted to the local S.I.S. representative to the local S.I.S. representative to ensure that such person is not already employed by S.I.S. and to obtain from S.I.S. any dossier which they may have about him.

(f) Finance

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the elements of the periodic table. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the periodicity of the properties of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the elements which have not yet been discovered.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the compounds of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the compounds of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the compounds which have not yet been discovered.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the solutions of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the solutions of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the solutions which have not yet been discovered.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the alloys of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the alloys of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the alloys which have not yet been discovered.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the compounds of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the compounds of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the compounds which have not yet been discovered.

236-125  
SC/3070/45.

P.C.D.

Please see the attached copy of a letter from "C" to Dams, of the Colonial Office. This is presumably the result of the A.F.S.S.'s suggestion with which we agreed in principle the other day.

I do not think, however, that the proposals contained in "C's" letter quite meet the case. What we want to do, surely, is to quote the crucial paragraphs in our own "Charter", that is to say, the "Agreement" document of July 1940, and then to say that subsequently, an agreement was come to with "C" in October 1940 which still remains the basis of our relations with "C's" organisation, although it has to a certain extent been modified in practice. We might here say how it has been modified, and notably, I think, in regard to the establishment of our own communications.

In any case, I think we want to get some revised draft out, and perhaps we could discuss the whole question at the meeting of Directors on Monday next.

13th December, 1941.

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1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 12228) was grown in Tryptone Soy Broth (TSB) (Difco) supplemented with 0.5% yeast extract (Difco) and 0.5% glucose (Difco) at 37°C. Cells were harvested at mid-log phase (OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.5) and washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.4) containing 100 μg/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, and 100 μg/ml nystatin. Cells were then resuspended in PBS and sonicated with a Branson 250 sonifier (Branson Ultrasonics, Danbury, CT) at 25% amplitude for 10 min. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 14,000g for 10 min. The supernatant was then dialyzed into PBS containing 0.1% BSA (Pierce and Warriner, Rockford, IL) and 0.02% sodium azide (Sigma) and stored at 4°C.

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to the Committee.

regarding the question of the  
all members of a committee.

I believe it is particularly desirable that the level of the committee should be the Country Sections themselves and that they should make recommendations to those above rather than that the committee should be on a higher level of beings who must of necessity not be so conversant with the daily problems.

In our case the findings of the committee would be reported to Spurbur and Lab Inc.

led, if you are in a position to  
would inform your people of  
at the so-called committee  
the least possible delay as there were  
at many serious problems that should be  
discussed at the earliest possible moment.

Very sincerely,

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TO ACW ONLY.

COMPTE TELEGRAPH

NO. 474.

1918

FOLLOWING FOR NO. 474

MY TELEGRAPH NO. 1242

FOLLOWING IS AMPLIFICATION

1) ON THURSDAY

5 O'CLOCK

OF DEPART

BEFORE 28TH NOVEMBER.

2) DURING FRIDAY

7 AM

3) ON SATURDAY

AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE

STATE COUNCIL WAS

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AM

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ACTUALLY SAID HE WOULD

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4) DURING THE STATE

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5) AT 11 AM

SIGNING CONTRACT.

EXPRESSED WISHES TO SIGN PACT.

PAGE 2.

67 AT 41 HOURS THERE WAS A MEETING OF NINE MAN COMMITTEE WHICH ALL AGREED THAT GERMAN DEMANDS MUST BE REJECTED.

73 DURING THE AFTERNOON THERE WERE NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AND QUESTION OF P R O T O C O L TO P A C T WAS DISCUSSED.

83 DURING THE AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 22ND GERMAN MINISTER RECKH INFORMED IN GENERAL POSITION AND REPORTED TO BERLIN WHO TELEPHONED HIM BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE ON MORNING OF NOVEMBER 23ND GAVE HIM LAST ULTIMATUM TO DANISH GOVERNMENT.

93 ULTIMATUM ANNOUNCING GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR A TREATY 9TH APRIL AND STATED IF DENMARK DID NOT SIGN P A C T SHE WOULD BE REGARDED AS A BELLIGERENT POWER FIGHTING GERMANY, WITH INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES. IF C O U N T Y ORDERED DENMARK SIGN, GERMANY WILL CONTINUE TO REGARD TREATY 9TH APRIL AS BEING IN FORCE.

103 DANISH GOVERNMENT CAPITULATING. PARLIAMENT GATHERING AT 2130 HOURS TO GROUP MEETINGS.

113 DURING THE AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 23RD THERE WAS AGAIN CABINET MEETING AT WHICH IT WAS AGREED TO ACCEPT GERMAN DEMANDS. STATE COUNCIL WAS CALLED FOR 23 HOURS THAT NIGHT WHEN IT WAS DECIDED TO SIGN.

123 THE GROUP MEETING OF PARLIAMENT WHICH COLLECTED AT 2130 HOURS HAD CASE LAID BEFORE THEM.

133 XXXXXX ON MORNING NOV. 24TH 7 SC A V E N I U S FLIES TO BERLIN TO SIGN TREATY.

END PAGE 2

STRICTLY PERSONAL.

M/XX/1110.

H/Gentle.

11/10/41.

To: C.D.

From: M.

Re attached: who wrote this  
note, is C's head man in charge of all communications with  
agents and also monitoring of training. Why he wrote  
this note I do not know but apparently no-one in C's  
organisation is aware that he wrote it.

PAGE 3.

14) TREATY WILL NOT BE RATIFIED BY PARLIAMENT THIS IS  
NOT NECESSARY SINCE PART 11 OF CONSTITUTION ONLY DEMANDS  
RATIFICATION BY SENATE WHICH STAYS DURING 1 H. Y. E. G. R. I. T. Y.  
15) PUBLICATION OF FACT IN DANISH BROADCAST THIS  
EVENING HAS MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION AMONG DANES HERE.  
16) PLEASE CONTINUE PUBLISH FACTS BY ALL POSSIBLE CHANNELS  
FOR NEXT FEW DAYS.



STRICTLY PERSONAL.

M/XX/1110.

To: C.D.

11/10/41.

From: M.

Re attached: who wrote this note, is C's head man in charge of all communications with agents and also monitoring of training. Why he wrote this note I do not know but apparently no-one in C's organisation is aware that he did write it and it should be kept from them.

himself is an unpleasant type and I have told Squadron-Leader LONG to-day that I do not like him hanging round our school.

I am afraid that there is a lot of ohl-shi going on about training within C's organisation and that they are trying to drag us into the mess, but if we remain honest we can, I think, avoid any trouble.

Squadron-Leader LONG has already twice made overtures to Captain KAPLOWITCH either to join C or to slow down our training, which Kay immediately refused, and to-day Squadron-Leader LONG suggested to me that Kay was not very much good and that he had better men whom, if I liked, he could give me as a replacement. I told him that I was perfectly satisfied with Kay. There is no need for any action at the moment and I am keeping my eyes open.

EECL.

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SECRET

PERSONAL & SECRET.

SEP 1941

ber, 1941.

11th September, 1941.

a report  
which, I  
ople; also  
which are

My dear Jebb,

Many thanks for your letter  
O/2740/28 of the 9th inst. I am  
glad you found the reports of interest.

Calthrop telephoned us about  
the matter you have mentioned and it  
was arranged that the B.O.2. Cairo  
representative should get into touch  
with our people there.

Yours ever,

regard to  
our Balkan  
nning Beza  
e might con-  
ith Maxwell  
in his re-  
agine that  
t Mr. Lyttelton  
I understand  
, are repre-

Gladys Jebb Esq.,  
Ministry of Economic Warfare,  
W.I.

18 SEP 1941

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